

THIS IS TOO BAD

Estrada's Envoy Tells What Zelaya is to Do With Uncle Sam.

HE GIVES HIM NOTICE

That Zelaya is to Blow Up the Panama Canal, Put Japan in Possession of Nicaraguan Canal Rights and Send Uncle Sam Into War With the Mikado.

When the American Secretary of State officially kicked out the Zelaya envoy from Washington, but permitted him to remain in the capital city as an "unofficial" means of communication between the Nicaraguan and American governments, he also made it known that he would receive "unofficial" information from Nicaragua through Dr. Salvador Castañeda, the representative in Washington of the Estrada, or revolutionary party, in Nicaragua.

Just in how far Castañeda has conferred with and poster Mr. Knox we are not to know, says the Augusta Chronicle. But if Dr. Castañeda talks as volubly and foolishly to the American State Department as he does to the American newspapers, he is a pretty "warm number," as one of the Washington newsboys would put it.

In a recent issue of the New York Herald, Dr. Castañeda attempted to confirm to the American public all the terrible things which Mr. Knox has alleged against Zelaya and a great deal more. But, in his zeal to show what an awful man Zelaya is capable of, he shows himself so ignorant that if he does not lose his "unofficial" head, he certainly ought to.

But read what he says: "The plan is now for Zelaya to use every means in his power to injure Americans." Dr. Castañeda said, "and if he is defeated he will leave for Antwerp, where his wife now awaits him. Zelaya has declared to his confidential advisors his intention to fight. But first he will make a determined effort to interest the American Congress against the State Department, and also to seek to enlist the services of Japan against the United States." "Senor Corea, formerly Minister of Zelaya to the United States, is here in Washington now, and I know positively that he has in his trunk credentials to the Japanese to make an alliance with Japan Emperor. Strange as it may seem, Zelaya seems to think he can, against the United States. He first conceived the idea in 1897, and has been brooding over the plan for some time."

"The details of the Zelayan plan show that Zelaya is willing to promise to Japan a canal in Nicaragua and will also pledge himself to destroy the Panama Canal if Japan so desires. Of course, the idea is ridiculous, but it shows to what Zelaya and his advisors scheme to do."

"The confidential agents of Zelaya are spurring him on to fight, telling him that the American people will admire his courage and that he will come out well in the end. First they have advised him to address the American House of Representatives, setting forth his case and asking that the government stop proceeding against him."

All this is too bad. Just as we were all congratulating ourselves that the great canal would be opened on time and complimenting our country that we were at peace with all the world, except Zelaya, here comes along the re-opening of the Hobson war and the destruction of the great waterway on which we have seen our Roosevelt and our Taft and our Goethals work so hard. It is awful to contemplate.

There is necessity for American interference in this Nicaraguan affair. That is now apparent. If Castañeda is a fair sample of the people they have down there, if he is the best of the diplomats that can be gotten out of the little republic, Mr. Knox might feel impelled to appoint a guardian for the whole Nicaraguan country, at least until he could send missionaries there for such a time as would be necessary to drum a little sense into the people there.

Zelaya may be as bad as Knox paints him. It looks like he is. And, as bad as he is, if he is as big a fool as Castañeda—if he combines the Zelaya wickedness with the Castañeda ignorance—it will take all the joined force of the United States to handle him.

It looks like the whole Castañeda, Estrada, Zelaya & Co. bunch should be given a severe spanking and be put to bed. They certainly appear to be an ignorant and simple lot, with just enough meanness in them to require that they be watched to prevent them from doing harm to others and to themselves. Munchausen was a child at his art as compared with Castañeda.

Dynamite Exploded.

At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, one man was killed and two others are so badly injured that they will die, as a result of two cars of dynamite exploding at the Minnesota transfer. The cars are so completely demolished it is impossible to ascertain what road they belonged to.

COTTON MOUNTS UPWARD

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT SENDS PRICES SOARING.

Estimate That Crop Would Barely Pass Ten Million Bales Causes Sensational Scenes on Exchange.

Not since the Sully boom of 1904 has the New York Cotton Exchange witnessed a more sensational scene or a more spectacular rise in prices than occurred Friday with the announcement of the government crop report. With the galleries crowded with visitors from the South, augmented by friends and relatives of operators and other interested spectators, the market soared to a new high record for the season with gains of more than \$2 a bale over Thursday. Both the May and July options touched the high mark of 15.80, both gaining approximately 42 points over Thursday's closing.

Bull brokers prevented a more violent advance, as they had distributed heavy selling orders every five points up from 15.55 for May and July. They sold enormously, supplying the demand of shorts and also the insatiable of buying orders from Wall Street, Chicago and Southern operators and the local and New England dry goods interests. The market continued in an excited state up to the close, with estimates that five hundred thousand bales had changed hands, in the last hour. May closed at 15.67 and July at 15.74.

It was 2 o'clock when the news reached New York from Washington that the government estimate was only 10,088,000 bales, the smallest crop since 1903. Immediately there was a tremendous rush of buying. Orders poured in from the world over and prices jumped from 20 to 30 points on the first transactions. Last trades made just before the report was announced were on the basis of 15.50 for May delivery; the next sales were made at 15.70, an advance of \$1 a bale. This was followed by tremendous trading both ways, and by rapid fluctuations. A break to 15.65 followed, then came the rise to 15.80. July cotton fluctuated along the same lines, while March reached 15.60 as its high point and closed at 15.40.

The government estimate is about 200,000 bales below the prediction of the most sanguine of the bulls and the action of the market naturally followed. Sixteen-cent cotton, so much talked about, was not realized, but the market came near it. It now remains to be determined whether the Federal estimates have under-estimated the yields, as has been the case for the past ten years. During that time the crop has been under-estimated each year at from 500,000 to 600,000 bales.

New Orleans Market. At New Orleans, following the posting of the cotton crop report estimate of 10,088,000 bales on the Cotton Exchange Friday afternoon, the future market took a jump which ranged from 25 to 40 points. May cotton went to sixteen cents, establishing a new high record for the season. The estimate was about 200,000 bales below the prediction of the most sanguine bulls.

Anticipating a bullish estimate, the trade started the market toward higher levels several days ago, and the May option Friday sold at 15.54, 4 points above the high price of the day before. Yet it was even then far below the level which was accorded it Friday, when it broke all records for the season by going to 16 cents.

A majority of the operators had been trading on the belief that Friday's estimates would be between 10,300,000 and 10,600,000 bales. When an estimate of 10,088,000 bales was put out, a small panic ensued and the market went up with a jump.

The Crop Report. The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture estimates that the total production of cotton in the United States for the season of 1909-10 will amount to 4,526,344,000 pounds (not including lint), equivalent to 10,088,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

The estimated production in 500-pound gross weight bales by States is as follows:

Virginia, 10,000; North Carolina, 615,000; South Carolina, 1,095,000; Georgia, 1,899,000; Florida, 57,000; Alabama, 1,020,000; Mississippi, 1,021,000; Louisiana, 280,000; Texas, 2,570,000; Arkansas, 715,000; Tennessee, 240,000; Missouri, 49,000; Oklahoma, 617,000; United States, 10,088,000.

Dutch Count Got to John D.

Count P. A. de Vries was successful this week in reaching John D. Rockefeller at his home in Forest Hill, near Cleveland, O. The count sought to interest the financier in his scheme to drain the Zyder Zee, Holland, and open it to trucking. He had tried frequently to meet John D., and once was fired upon when he persisted too strongly.

Three Men Suffocated.

Three men died of suffocation, 21 others were overcome and rescued with difficulty, as the result of a fire in the Shoemaker at Johnson, Pa., on Saturday morning.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

REVOLTING FEATURES OF IMMIGRATION REPORT.

Business Has Assumed Enormous Proportion and Has Been Exerting an Evil Influence on Country.

Stories of the revolting practices of the procurers of women for immoral purposes are told in a report issued by the immigration commission. The recommendation of the commission contemplates a closer scrutiny for the admission of alien women and renewed efforts to stamp out the so-called "white slave traffic."

The commission says that the "white slave traffic" is the most pitiful and revolting phase of the immigration question. The business has assumed large proportions and has been exerting an evil influence upon the country.

The statement of the commission may form a basis for reasonable legislation and administrative action to lessen the evils.

The inquiry covered the cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Sale Lake, Ogden, Butte, Denver, Buffalo, Boston and New Orleans.

The report deals with the methods used by the men and women procurers to lure the women into this country for immoral purposes. The methods differ in the different countries. In some countries the men and women in the business of enticing innocent girls to the United States resort to offers of attractive positions. In many cases the men offer themselves in marriage and frequently risk prosecution for bigamy in order to obtain their desires.

Concerning the talk of a monopolistic corporation whose business is to import unfortunate women, the commission declares that it is unable to learn of the existence of such a corporation.

Under the head of "recommendations" the commission states that owing to the difference between American and European views regarding prostitution, there can be but a limited co-operation with some of the European nations in the fight to suppress the white slave trade and that largely the United States must rely upon its own officials to wipe out the practice. The commission submits the suggestion of the administrative changes and a more rigid enforcement of the existing regulations by the bureau of immigration.

It is suggested that the immigration law should be amended.

GREELY STANDS BY COOK.

Resigned From Club Through Loyalty to His Friend.

Gen. A. W. Greely tendered his resignation as a member of the Explorers' club of New York almost at the beginning of the Peary-Cook controversy and it has been accepted. This became known Saturday through the club's secretary, Harry C. Walsh.

"I am not in a position to say whether General Greely's resignation was due to the Cook-Peary controversy," said Mr. Walsh. "In view of his friendship for Dr. Cook, however, and the confidence he expressed in him, his resignation may be so construed by many persons."

"I can say that he did not mention Dr. Cook in his letter to the club. It was just a curt note of resignation and did not give any reason for the step."

It was learned that the members of the Explorers' club had made a strong effort to persuade General Greely to reconsider his intention to resign, but without avail.

General Greely was president of the club prior to the election of Commander Peary to that office. In all the Cook-Peary controversy, General Greely, himself an arctic explorer of experience and reputation, has stood staunchly by Dr. Cook.

LOYAL LEGION PROTESTS

Against General Lee's Statue Being in Hall of Fame.

As a part of the fight being made against the acceptance by the government of the statue of Robert E. Lee, as a permanent addition to the Hall of Fame in the Capital building, the Vice President Saturday laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Michigan commandery of the Loyal Legion on November 4. This resolution characterizes as an insult to the nation the suggestion that if the statue of Lee be rejected by Congress Virginia will withdraw the bronze statue of George Washington, which accompanies it. The commandery protests vigorously against accepting the effigy of Lee in Confederate uniform.

Five Skaters Drown.

The opening of the skating season claimed five victims near Kent, Ohio, on Saturday, nearly obliterating a family. The dead are Frank Cormany, 32 years old, farmer; Helen, Flora and Mabel Cormany, 9, 7 and 4 years old, his three daughters; Russell Cormany, 18 years old, his brother. The tragedy occurred at Sperry brook, a tributary of the Cuyahoga river, at Montrose Falls.

AWFUL CRIME

Negro Slay Two Women and Fatally Wounds Third.

AXE THE WEAPON USED

Mrs. Eliza Gribble and Mrs. Carrie Ohlander, Who Was Criminally Assaulted Before Being Killed, and Mrs. Maggie Hunter, Victims of Terrible Tragedy in Savannah.

Victims of a revolting crime, Mrs. Eliza Gribble, aged 70 years, and her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Ohlander, were found dead in their home, No. 401 Perry street, West, in Savannah, Ga., Friday, while a third woman, Mrs. Maggie Hunter, aged 32, found just inside the front door of the house, is at the Savannah hospital dying.

Physicians state that Mrs. Ohlander was the victim of a criminal assault just before she was killed. One hundred and fifty negro men, caught in the meshes of the police drag net through Yamacraw, the negro section of the city, are prisoners in the police station, the theory of the police being that a negro man, having planned an assault upon Mrs. Ohlander, was compelled to commit the other crimes in order to escape.

Other arrests will be made until every negro in the city who in any way resembles the description of a negro who during three days had been frequently about the premises of the house of the murders is a prisoner.

The police believe that this negro, using an axe taken from the woodshed in the rear of the Gribble home, beat Mrs. Gribble to death, struck down Mrs. Hunter and after assaulting Mrs. Ohlander in the wide, long hall way, where the bodies were found, finished his terrible work by beating in her skull with the weapon.

Mrs. Gribble evidently was attacked from behind, as she sat in an easy chair reading. On the floor, beside her body, were found the newspaper she was reading and her spectacles. One, or possibly two, blows were dealt her. Her grey hair, blood matted, shows the imprint of the blunt axe.

Then the murder stealthily approached aged Mrs. Gribble, killed her. It is believed that Mrs. Ohlander was attacked as she left her room to enter the hall way, was assaulted and killed. Mrs. Hunter's skull was crushed in and her death is a matter of but a few hours.

The motley herd of prisoners are quiet and frightened in the police station and jail. It is believed that if the negro suspected of the crime is caught he can be quickly identified.

Bloodhounds have been at work in an effort to take the trail from the woodshed where the axe was found by the murderer, but as the house of murders is almost within the heart of the city and as the murders were probably committed several hours before the discovery of the bodies, the dogs will be of little use.

Mayor Tiedeman, of Savannah, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture with evidence to convict of the slayer of Mrs. Gribble and Mrs. Ohlander, and the assailant of Mrs. Maggie Hunter, who was not identified for hours after the discovery of the murders.

It is now almost certainly known that a negro, the negro who was at first suspected is the guilty man. Persons have been found who state that this negro was seen entering the Gribble house with the fatal axe in his hand, and was seen closing the shutters to the windows of the house, and to leave the premises, all at the hour when it is believed the murders were committed.

This negro's description has been printed on handbills and scattered broadcast over the city and county, with the reward offered, and all nearby towns have been notified and are on the lookout. Police officers in automobiles have covered all the roads for miles surrounding the city, while posses on foot have scoured the places where automobiles could not go. The house-to-house search of negro homes continues. It seems hardly possible that the negro can long remain at large.

Merchant Sandbagged.

At Winston-Salem, N. C., Frank H. Watlington, a merchant of that city, was sandbagged and robbed by two negroes Sunday night. After beating Mr. Watlington into unconsciousness, the negroes dragged him about fifty yards from the street, where they rifled his pockets. About one hundred dollars in cash and some valuable papers were secured by the robbers.

Rebuke Handed Cable.

The name of Royal E. Cabel, Virginia internal revenue commissioner, who was named to succeed John G. Capers, of South Carolina, was objected to in the Senate Finance committee Friday afternoon, says a dispatch from Washington. This drastic step was taken by Senators who heard Mr. Cabel express his independence of Congress.

TEDDY WAS RIGHT

NEGROES "SHOT UP" BROWNSVILLE FROM FORT.

Investigation Discloses Bullet Holes Indicating Direction They Were Fired From.

That members of the Twenty-fifth infantry, colored, who were in the fort, fired upon the town at the time their companions were racing through the streets of the Texas town shooting right and left, is conclusive evidence said to have been secured by the military court of inquiry into the "shooting-up" of Brownsville, Tex.

None of the members of the court of inquiry would discuss the matter, but it is estimated that a demand for the abolition of the regiment of negro troops, which are provided for by law will be made by the Southern delegation in congress.

Thus the bitter debate that marked the final days of the Roosevelt administration threatens to be renewed.

The evidence discovered by the officers who compose the court is said to be susceptible of complete proof. Certain members, it is reported, made personal examination of buildings across the road from the fort in Brownsville and discovered bullet holes in the sides of three houses. Continuing their investigations, they discovered the bullets, which were of the regulation army design. Following back the line of fire as shown by the track of the bullet, the marksmen could have been nowhere else than within the barracks.

The congressional defenders of the negro infantrymen maintained that the only firing in the town was done by men of the Twenty-fifth who had broken parole, and that former President Roosevelt, in discharging two companies without individual military trial, had worked a severe injustice on both the companies and the regiment.

It is understood that the court which has practically concluded its examination of the evidence it has secured will permit such discharged members of the regiment as care to do so to appear before it and testify.

OFFICERS OF NORTH AND SOUTH

Fought Against Their Sections in the Late War.

In a speech at the New York Southern Society dinner a few nights ago, Secretary of War Dickinson made this statement:

"It is generally accepted that the Civil War was a contest between people of Northern blood on one side and people of Southern blood on the other. This is a great error. We are slow to look beyond generalities to the essential truth. The Civil War was a war between the States, but as to the participants it was purely a local question. There were seventeen brigadier generals, four major generals and one lieutenant general in the Southern army who were born in the Northern States. Of these, seven were born in the State of New York. Of the first five, who were full generals of the Confederate army, Cooper, who was the ranking officer, was born in New York, and Albert Sidney Johnston was of a Connecticut father and a Massachusetts mother. Kirby Smith, the last general who surrendered, was of New England parentage. Eighty of the graduates of West Point who entered the Confederate army were born in the non-seceding States."

"But there was reciprocity on our part. Kentucky brought forth the central figure of the epoch, Abraham Lincoln; Virginia gave birth to Thomas, the rock of Chickamauga, and Tennessee, produced Farragut, the greatest of the admirals. The commanding officers of 12 of Farragut's 22 ships at the battle of New Orleans were born in slave-holding States. Early in the war the commanding officers of the Northern army was a Virginian and the ranking officer of the Southern army was a New Yorker. Southern people when they review this list and see how much they are indebted should at least pause before making generalizations. We are even under obligations to the North for the cornerstone of the Confederacy, the doctrine of secession."

Dog Attacked Man.

When Mrs. Emma Schenckman returned to her flat in Harlem, N. Y., Sunday she found her pet bull terrier, Buster, covered with blood and crouched whimpering under a table. Pressing to an adjoining room, she was horrified to find her brother, Carl Limper, a clerk, 43 years old, stretched out dead on the floor, the face horribly mutilated by the dog's teeth.

Died From Fall.

At Anderson, J. R. Mullinax, who was seriously injured about the head by a fall from a scaffold in the card room of the Belton mills while adjusting some gearing, and who was carried to the hospital at Anderson, died Saturday from his injuries. Mullinax was 48 years old and is survived by his wife and eight children. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World.

ATTACKED BY BURGLAR

LADY BADLY BEATEN IN HER COLUMBIA HOME

By a Negro Who Had Entered it For the Purpose of Stealing What He Could.

The Columbia Record tells of the daring acts of a negro burglar in that city one day last week. The Record says Mrs. Alma Campbell Ayers, living with her mother, the widow of the late county treasurer, James Campbell, at 1501 Richland street, had a frightful experience at her home on Tuesday morning with a negro burglar, who is thought to be the original "Barefoot Bill," who has been doing stunts in the city for several years.

Mrs. Ayers struggled with care courage even after she had been brutally and painfully beaten by the negro in his efforts to escape. It was 9 o'clock in the morning when she happened to walk into her room. She did not notice the negro's presence until she happened to glance into the mirror and saw his reflection. He was standing by the mantel with his shoes in his hands and on the floor was a lot of clothes which he was about to get away with.

Mrs. Campbell turned upon the negro and, screaming for help, tried to hold him. He struck her three times on the arm with one of his shoes and then dealt her a stinging blow with the shoe in the breast. This felled her, but she was on her feet in a fraction of a second and as he started down the stairs she again seized him. She was dragged all the way down the stairs, clinging to him.

The negro made off on a bicycle which he had left at the gate. He was identified by a negro living next door as "Bug" Dillon. He is about 17 years old and is well known in police circles. The police so far have not been able to find him. Detective Forde has his shoes, which were left at the Campbell home.

Mrs. Ayers' brother, Mr. Normie Campbell, had left the house only about 15 minutes before the negro was discovered. The negro youth working on the place, Jim Cunningham, got frightened when he heard the noise of Mrs. Ayers' struggles with the burglar and ran and hid himself in the kitchen.

BACK TO EUROPE.

The Usual Christmas Rush to the Old Countries.

A dispatch from St. John, N. B., says the existing state of prosperity throughout Canada is reflected in the unprecedented rush of passengers to Europe to spend the Christmas holidays. Never before have the steamship bookings been so heavy at this time of the year. The Allan liner Victorian, which sailed a few days ago, carried her full complement of passengers, and the same is true of the C. P. R. steamship Lake Manitoba, which will depart for the other side soon.

The majority of those going for the holidays will remain until spring. Many of them are persons well to do, who are in the habit of going to Europe every year or so. Countless others, however, are of the working classes and have put by enough savings the past year to enable them to enjoy a holiday in the old country and to take back substantial presents to the folks at home. Under present conditions they do not hesitate to give up their employment for three or four months, feeling confident that they will have no difficulty in getting work upon their return in the spring.

SIXTY KILLED LAST YEAR.

Railroads Submit Report to Railroad Commission.

Sixty-seven people were killed and 758 injured on the railroads of the State during the past fiscal year, according to the annual report of the twenty-five companies received by the railroad commission. It is shown in the last annual report of the commission that 57 were killed and 1,087 injured. It will be seen that the number killed on the railroads has been increased by ten, while the number of injured was less by several hundred. The fiscal year ended on June 30. The commission is now compiling the statistical part of its annual report.

Little Girl Killed.

While seated at the breakfast table Sunday morning the little daughter of A. D. Brinson, a prominent citizen of Cairo, Ga., was shot and instantly killed by her uncle. The uncle was cleaning a revolver in an adjoining room when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet passing through the wall and hitting the little girl in the head.

Deadly Hot Supper.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning at a hot supper at Goose Pond, a negro named Ned Kierd got into an altercation with Sherman Owens, shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. Kinard claims that the killing was done in self defense, and came right on to Williston and gave himself up.

BOAT IS LOST

With a Crew of Thirty-Two Men on Lake Erie in Storm

NINE FROZEN BODIES

No Doubt Now Remains That the Big Car Ferry, Which Left Conneaut on Tuesday With Thirty-two Men on Board, Foundered in the Middle of the Lake.

With her flag at half-mast, the State fisheries boat Commodore Perry, Capt. Jerry Driscoll commanding arrived at Erie, Pa., Sunday with the dead and frozen bodies of nine of the crew of the Bessemer and Marquette ferry No. 2, which left Conneaut, Ohio, Tuesday morning, carrying 32 men and probably foundered in the middle of Lake Erie.

For 48 hours the Commodore Perry had been scouring the waters of eastern Lake Erie for the traces of the car ferry but, until a tiny ten-man yawl was sighted 15 miles off Erie at 11 o'clock Sunday, had almost given up hope of being able ever to tell a portion of the story of the fate of the big car ferry.

As the Perry came aboard of the drifting half water-logged yawl, the men gathered at the side of the fish boat saw that they had arrived too late. The nine occupants of the boat, which was marked "Bessemer and Marquette No. 4," were frozen still in death. Taking the yawl in tow the Perry made all steam for Erie, arriving there late Sunday. All police reserves were called out and ambulances lined the wharves.

News of the finding of the bodies had reached the city, and thousands of persons swarmed to the wharves. As soon as the fish boat made afloat a force of men with tackle set to work raising the dead bodies to the dock, where wagons were in waiting. The procession passed through the principal streets of the city with hundreds of people following it.

At the coroner's morgue the following identifications were made: H. Thomas, second cook, Port Stanley; William Ray, J. W. Souars, waiter; G. R. Smith, steward; R. Steel, fireman; J. Shenk, fireman; J. Hart, oiler; P. Hagen; Charles Allen, all of Conneaut.

The cook of the car ferry was the only man to wear an overcoat. The eight other men were dressed in overalls and jumpers, indicating that departure from the car ferry had been hurried. In the bow end of the boat was found complete clothing for one man and it is the belief that the yawl originally contained ten men and that one becoming crazed had discarded his clothing and jumped into the icy waters.

Albert J. Weise, of Erie, treasurer of the Keystone Fish company, and the Blair State Iron works, was a passenger on the ill-fated boat. His relatives and friends had not yet given up hope until the boat containing the nine men was towed into the port. As yet his body has not been found.

STARVING PRISONERS.

Zelaya Only Allows Two Cents a Day Each for Food.

A dispatch from Bluefield, Nicaragua, is learned from an authoritative source that a reign of terror is being maintained in Managua and that not less than 500 persons identified with political affairs are in chains in the prisons. A Catholic society has been ordered to cease sending food to the prisoners and these are in a fair way to starve to death, as they are allowed only two cents a day for food. Corporal punishment is meted out daily to various alleged offenders. Zelaya, in order to create an impression that the sentiment of the people of Managua is hostile towards America and Americans, recently ordered Amelio Estrada, a prominent Liberal and brother of the revolutionist, to organize a demonstration against that country and people but this he refused to do, and Zelaya had him arraigned on a fictitious charge.

Beaten With Knives.

Officers are scouring the county in search of Lem Baker, who is charged with killing J. B. Todd, a section foreman at Espanola, Fla., Sunday night. It is said that in a fight following a quarrel Baker literally beat Todd to death with brass knuckles. Baker formerly lived in Baxley, Ga.

Die in Lake of Tar.

Entrapped in a lake of flowing tar four men were held fast at the McIntosh-Irvine Company's roofing plant in Pittsburgh, Pa., Saturday and compelled to watch the gradually approaching flames. Three were burned to death, but the fourth managed to extricate himself and escape the horrible fate of his companions.

Committed Suicide.

Wesley M. Wilson, the postmaster of Princess Anne Court House, Va., committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun.